

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-11 (canceled)

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method ~~according to claim 11 wherein~~ of producing a perfume composition which comprises (i) evaluating perfume components on the ability to inhibit fatty acid metabolism in corynebacteria, (ii) selecting perfume components on the ability to sub-lethally inhibit fatty acid metabolism in corynebacteria, and (iii) mixing together two or more of said selected perfume components, optionally with other perfume components, the selected perfume components are being chosen from the group consisting of (Z)-3,4,5,6,6-pentamethylhept-3-en-2-one, mixtures of diethyl- and dimethyl-cyclohex-2-en-1-one, citronellol, 2-methyl-3-(4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl)propanal, (2-(methyloxy)-4-propyl-1-benzenol), diphenylmethane, tetrahydrolinalol, 4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde, 3-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde, 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-methylpropanal,  $\alpha$ -ionone,  $\beta$ -ionone, tricyclo[5.2.1.0,2,6]dec-4-en-8-yl ethanoate, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)cyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde, 3-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-cyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde, methyl iso-eugenol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl ethanoate, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl ethanoate, 4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)tetrahydropyran.

Claims 13-16 (canceled)

Claim 17 (currently amended): The method of ~~claim 16 wherein~~ selectively inactivating corynebacteria capable of catabolizing fatty acids and causing body malodour which comprises contacting said corynebacteria with an effective amount of a perfume component which selectively inactivates said corynebacteria whereby body malodour is prevented or reduced, said corynebacteria are being contacted with a perfume composition which includes at least 30% by weight of one or more perfume components capable of selectively inactivating said corynebacteria.

Claim 18 (canceled)

Claim 19 (currently amended): The method of ~~claim 16 wherein~~ selectively inactivating corynebacteria capable of catabolizing fatty acids and causing body malodour which comprises contacting said corynebacteria with an effective amount of a perfume component which selectively inactivates said corynebacteria whereby body malodour is prevented or reduced, the perfume component is being selected from the group consisting of (Z)-3,4,5,6,6-pentamethylhept-3-en-2-one, mixtures of diethyl- and dimethyl-cyclohex-2-en-1-one, citronellol, 2-methyl-3-(4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl)propanal, (2-(methyloxy)-4-propyl-1-benzenol), diphenylmethane, tetrahydrolinalol, 4-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde, 3-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde, 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-methylpropanal,  $\alpha$ -ionone,  $\beta$ -ionone, tricyclo[5.2.1.0,2,6]dec-4-en-8-yl ethanoate, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)cyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde, 3-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-cyclohex-3-enecarbaldehyde, methyl iso-eugenol, 2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl ethanoate, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl ethanoate, 4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)tetrahydropyran.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method of claim 19, which comprises contacting said corynebacteria with a perfume composition comprising at least 5 perfume components selected from said group.